



**PREMIERE  
URGENCE  
INTERNATIONALE**

**ACTIVITY REPORT 2015**

# CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

## **The most significant event for the organisation in 2015 was its change of name.**

Following a long process of thought and consideration throughout 2014, an Extraordinary General Meeting was organised at the end of March 2015 to vote on the new name. Members unanimously chose "**Première Urgence Internationale**".

As I previously said to you during the presentation of the 2014 report, "in order to seal the alliance between our two previous organisations for good, to increase our visibility and our reputation with the public, and to face major challenges, including private fundraising and recruitment, **we wanted to adopt a new approach to communication from 2015, starting by the adoption of a new name that would befit our positioning and our ambition.**"

**Our three-year strategy, set out at the end of 2014, clearly included the fact that humanitarian needs continue to increase on a global level.**

2015 confirmed the relevance of Première Urgence Internationale's plans – and the ethical need – to **step up its response** to ever-changing humanitarian crises.

At the beginning of the year, the displaced and uprooted population passed the threshold of 60 million people. In addition to the armed conflicts that are increasing in frequency, length and impact, climate-related disasters are also having a major impact on populations. The number of people affected is increasing and humanitarian requirements are growing, deepening the gap between available resources and financial needs even further.

**For Première Urgence Internationale, this year has concluded on a positive note, characterised by global humanitarian work to support over 6 million beneficiaries in 21 countries through more than 160 multi-sector projects. Despite our recurring difficulties with raising sufficient funds for these populations, the sound way in which we have managed our organisation only serves to strengthen our overall results.**

**It has resulted in some notable achievements within the organisation, including:**

- expanding our emergency response, which has allowed us to open three new missions in South Sudan, Guinea and Ukraine;
- rolling out our new identity across all missions and re-designing our website;
- strengthening our human resources policy alongside our continued growth, with a team that now includes over 3500 national and international employees;
- developing institutional and private funding, with over 50 partnerships concluded in 2015.

As a result, I would like to give my warmest thanks to all of our volunteers, donors and partners for their unwavering support, which allows us to help and support almost 10% of the world's refugee and displaced population, with our work growing in volume by 27% in the last year.

**But above all, I would like to pay tribute to our employees.**

The committed men and women demonstrate extreme bravery in the field and work on a daily basis to save lives in a volatile and often dangerous environment. I should note in passing that compliance with international humanitarian law and protection for humanitarian workers were without doubt the clear losers at the global humanitarian summit in Istanbul on 23 and 24 May.

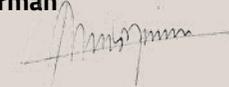
**Difficulties accessing populations**, the growth and increase in numbers of stakeholders of the North, the increasing influence of stakeholders from the South, and the cross-border nature of almost all crises are all trends that have been observed in recent years. And they are only set to increase in the future.

In this constantly changing humanitarian landscape, Première Urgence Internationale must continue to develop its economic and organisational model, prioritising work to boost its reputation, to diversify its institutional donors, to establish its regional offices, and to expand its partnerships and networks in the North and the South.

**Today, we must understand the scope of our collective responsibility and continue to guide Première Urgence Internationale in this direction in the years to come.**



**Vincent Basquin**  
Chairman





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# SUMMARY

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# PREMIÈRE URGENCE INTERNATIONALE IN BRIEF

Première Urgence Internationale is a secular, apolitical international non-profit NGO.

All our staff work daily to aid civilian victims marginalized or excluded by the effects of armed conflict, natural disasters and economic collapse.

**“Regaining control of their destiny.”**

Our aim is to provide a full emergency response covering all the fundamental needs of the victims of humanitarian crises, up to the point where they are able to regain their dignity and autonomy.

Première Urgence Internationale provides support to more than 6 million people in 21 countries across Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Europe.



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-  Facebook : [www.facebook.com/premiere.urgence](http://www.facebook.com/premiere.urgence)
-  Twitter : [www.twitter.com/premiereurgence](http://www.twitter.com/premiereurgence)
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# KEY FIGURES

**3 275**

collaborators



**153**

expatriates

**67** head office  
staff



more than **6** million people  
helped worldwide

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annual budget of

**69** million  
euros

114 million  
counting the value  
of donations in kind

**94%** of our resources  
used in the field

**163** led in **21** countries

projects

Middle East  
Africa

Asia  
Europe

**3** new missions  
opened

over **50** institutional  
and private  
partners

**18** assessment  
and evaluation  
missions

# OUR EXPERTISE



## Health

Access to healthcare is often neglected during crisis situations. Première Urgence Internationale supports public healthcare systems and improves access to care for the most vulnerable and isolated populations.



## Food security

In humanitarian crisis situations, access to food is often a challenge for local populations. Première Urgence Internationale intervenes in emergencies, including by distributing food. In the long term, Première Urgence Internationale helps the most vulnerable to meet their food needs in a sustainable, self-sufficient manner.



## Nutrition

Première Urgence Internationale fights against malnutrition. The teams implement prevention activities and treat severe acute malnutrition with specific focus on the young children, the pregnant and the lactating women.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

Each year, 3.6 million people feel the effects of a lack of access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene. Première Urgence Internationale builds and restores water points, latrines, and other sanitation infrastructure, while also working to raise awareness about public health issues.



## Protection

Première Urgence Internationale teams protect the rights of individuals. By informing and increasing awareness, they ensure access to basic services. They also make sure that physical and moral integrity is maintained.



## Rehabilitation & construction

Première Urgence Internationale provides various essential services and ensures that these are both accessible to our target populations and of the highest quality. Première Urgence Internationale projects include construction of new buildings, restoration of existing facilities and infrastructure such as local roads and bridges.



## Education

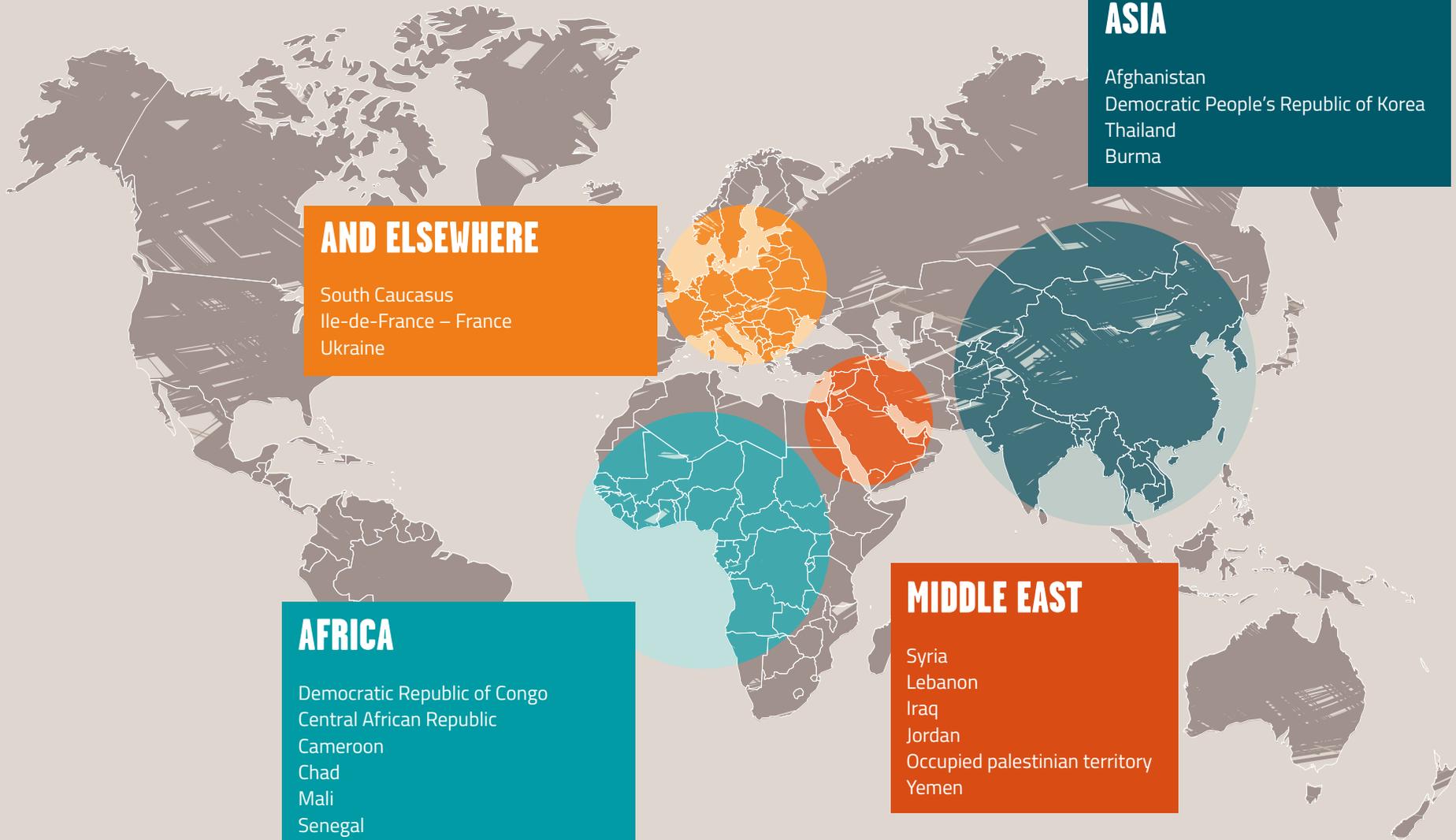
To improve the integration of refugee and displaced children in the classrooms, Première Urgence Internationale organizes support classes. The teams also implement projects of rehabilitation and extension of schools.



## Economic recovery

Once an emergency is over, it is essential for a population to resume economic activity - rebuilding local economies and creating autonomy and independence. Première Urgence Internationale's economic recovery projects make possible to improve economic and social conditions and offer a range of opportunities to our targeted populations.

# INTERVENTION AREAS



## AND ELSEWHERE

South Caucasus  
Ile-de-France – France  
Ukraine

## AFRICA

Democratic Republic of Congo  
Central African Republic  
Cameroon  
Chad  
Mali  
Senegal  
Guinea  
South Sudan

## ASIA

Afghanistan  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Thailand  
Burma

## MIDDLE EAST

Syria  
Lebanon  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Occupied Palestinian territory  
Yemen

# OUR MISSIONS





# MIDDLE EAST

- 1/ Syria
- 2/ Lebanon
- 3/ Iraq
- 4/ Jordan
- 5/ Occupied palestinian territory
- 6/ Yemen

© Edoard Elias / Première Urgence Internationale

# SYRIA

**Opening year:** 2008  
**Beneficiaries:** 622,926  
**Operating volume:** €7,920,773  
**Local staff:** 97  
**Expat staff:** 9  
**Sources of funding:** CDCS, ECHO, OCHA, OFDA, UNHCR, UNICEF



© Première Urgence Internationale

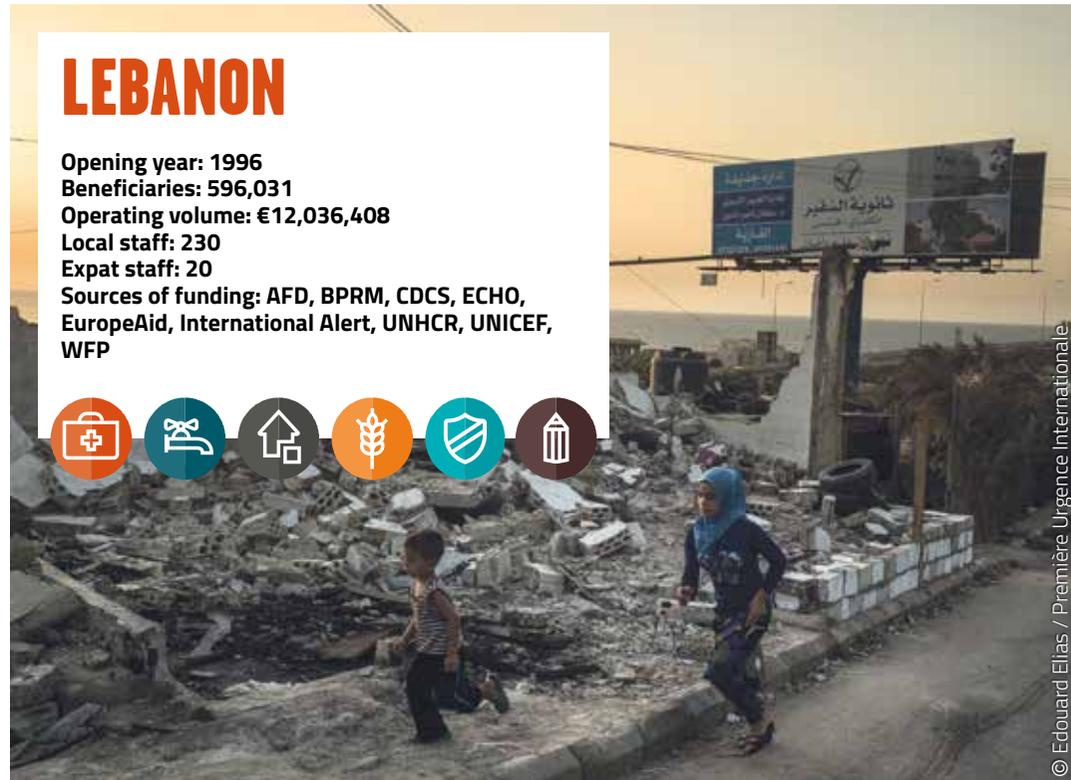
In five years, the war in Syria has caused more than 260,000 deaths and a million casualties. Half the country's population has fled from the violence. 6.6 million people are displaced within Syria, and 4.6 million have gone into exile, taking refuge in neighbouring countries or in Europe. Five years of war have left the country deeply destabilised, with a drastic drop in gross national product, massive unemployment and basic services rendered inaccessible or not functioning. At present, 80% of the Syrian population lives below the poverty line. Access to essential services is getting more and more difficult and living conditions are progressively worsening as the crisis continues.

Première Urgence Internationale, registered in Syria since 2008, is among a small number of international NGOs permitted to take action in 8 governorates. Première Urgence Internationale's work in Syria takes place in partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC).

Despite the continually worsening situation and its effect on the local economy, in 2015 the teams succeeded in keeping up the actions across multiple fields, integrating projects in construction, water supply, hygiene and sanitation, education, health and non-nutritional product distribution. Faced with the increased need for humanitarian aid among the Syrian population, Première Urgence Internationale has worked daily to help the victims of this unprecedented crisis.

# LEBANON

**Opening year:** 1996  
**Beneficiaries:** 596,031  
**Operating volume:** €12,036,408  
**Local staff:** 230  
**Expat staff:** 20  
**Sources of funding:** AFD, BPRM, CDCS, ECHO, EuropeAid, International Alert, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP



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Strongly powerfully affected by the crisis in Syria, in December 2015 Lebanon welcomed 1,069,111 Syrian refugees, which number alone equals more than a quarter of the country's total population. This number of refugees has heightened the strain on already insufficient basic services, and has also increased the risk of tensions between the host population and refugees. With no political solution visible in Syria, a swift return to their country for these refugees is a distant prospect. In addition, in a country which over the course of several decades has welcomed almost 500,000 Palestinian refugees, the idea of Syrian refugees staying on permanently is pushing the government to tighten up entry requirements and conditions of stay for refugees.

Première Urgence Internationale is working in the northern regions (the Akkar district), Mount Lebanon and Beirut as well as in the south (Saïda, Jezzine and Nabatieh districts).

The teams operate year-round in healthcare (giving consultations, supplying medication, setting up mobile clinics, offering health and hygiene education, mental health care and family planning support), food security (distributing food cards), education (training, schooling, and strengthening educational infrastructure), improving living conditions (renovating and repairing family homes and communal lodgings, distributing tent repair kits and overwintering kits, providing help with rents), access to water and sanitation (creating drinking water supply networks to villages) and supplementing the livelihoods of refugees (monetary transfers).

## IRAQ

**Opening year:** 1997  
**Beneficiaries:** 230,681  
**Operating volume:** €8,176,023  
**Local staff:** 150  
**Expat staff:** 25  
**Sources of funding:** BPRM, CDCS, DFTAD-MCC, ECHO, Fonds Suez Initiatives, OCHA, OFDA, Région PACA, Fondation Sanofi espoir, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO



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## JORDAN

**Opening year:** 2013  
**Beneficiaries:** 35,811  
**Operating volume:** €1,251,257  
**Local staff:** 39  
**Expat staff:** 4  
**Sources of funding:** CDCS, ECHO, OCHA, UNHCR



© Bart Koestier / Première Urgence Internationale

Since 2013, fighting in the north of Syria has caused enormous population displacement movements into the neighbouring region of Iraqi Kurdistan. Across the rest of the country, hundreds of thousands of people who have fled from the provinces of Anbar and Ninewa to escape Daesh have ended up in the Kurdistan autonomous region, Baghdad and the southern provinces. As a result, according to the UNHCR, the country currently has a total of 1,400,000 internally displaced persons (as of December 2015). These population movements, primarily are worsening the economic crisis and exacerbating sectarian tension between the Sunnis and the Shiites in power.

Première Urgence Internationale's goal in the country is to provide a humanitarian response to the needs created by the movement of displaced, refugee and returning families, as well as to host populations when the strain on available resources becomes unsustainable.

The teams are working in two IDP camps and one refugee camp in Iraqi Kurdistan, in particular by contributing to setting up and maintaining water supply, hygiene and sanitation systems, as well as running healthcare centres. The activities in the country are based around providing health care, and the association also offers support to displaced and refugee populations living outside the camps. Première Urgence Internationale has enlarged its field of operations in southern Iraq to include Baghdad and the Kerbala-Najaf axis, improving household living conditions, access to aid and employment prospects for displaced and returning populations.

As of December 2015, there were 629,128 refugees registered in Jordan as a result of the situation in Syria (according to the UNHCR). This number is equal to 10% of the kingdom's population, one of the highest refugee to host population ratios in the world. The resulting demographic pressure on public services is a heavy burden for a country already struggling with economic difficulties because of the crisis in Syria.

Two thirds of Syrian refugees live below the poverty line in Jordan. Their expenses come in at 1.6 times their income, a fact which puts them in a situation of great economic vulnerability.

Since 2013, Première Urgence Internationale has worked to develop a community approach in Jordan in order to target the populations most affected by the crisis, both Syrian refugees and the most vulnerable Jordanian communities. The aim is to deliver a response completely adapted to these populations' needs, by first identifying their needs, then offering management on a case-by-case basis, and either providing direct care from Première Urgence Internationale or pointing them towards other organisations which can offer aid tailored to their specific needs.

The teams have developed programs which focus especially on boosting access to health services, mental health care, social support and education, as well as strengthening skills among local people and organisations and providing financial help to the most vulnerable.

The holistic approach integrates renovation, construction, protection, and cash distribution to provide for the primary needs of the population. In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale continued to provide humanitarian aid in the regions of Balqa, Amman, Jerash and Zarqa.

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Opening year:** 2002  
**Beneficiaries:** 127,238  
**Operating volume:** €2,252,621  
**Local staff:** 23  
**Expat staff:** 5  
**Funding sources:** AFD, CDCS, Consulate General of France in Jerusalem, ECHO, EuropeAid, Muslim Care, OCHA



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## YEMEN

**Opening year:** 2007  
**Beneficiaries:** 192,891  
**Operating Volume:** €1,422,532  
**Local staff:** 51  
**Expat staff:** 4  
**Sources of funding:** AAP, UNICEF, WFP



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In the Gaza Strip, the local population is still suffering the consequences of Operation Protective Edge, which was carried out during the summer of 2014 and resulted in more than 2,000 dead, 11,000 injured and 40,000 displaced. The inhabitants of the West Bank are still subject to restrictions on their movements imposed by the Israeli authorities and to demolitions in addition to acts of violence perpetrated by settlers.

In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale continued to advocate for the protection of the Palestinian population in the West Bank and on the Gaza Strip. The teams are also helping to improve the lives of the most vulnerable families by increasing their access to employment, promoting sales of their agricultural produce, and repairing damaged public and private infrastructure.

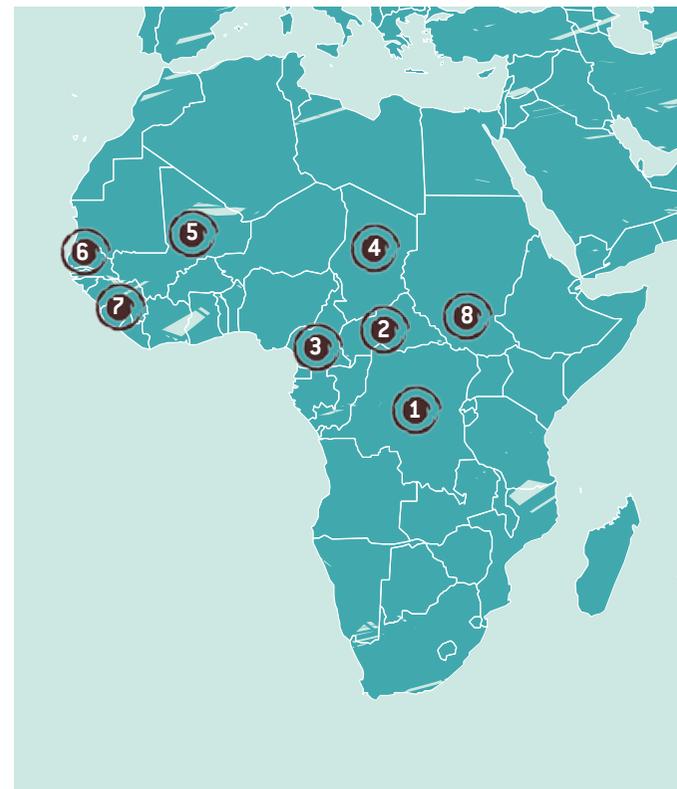
Première Urgence Internationale's advocacy work over the last few years aiming to raise awareness among policymakers and the general public is a call for someone to take responsibility for this situation, which can only be resolved through political means. As part of its advocacy and awareness campaign, Première Urgence Internationale regularly brings to light the frequent violations of international human law and international humanitarian law which take place in the area and more specifically settler violence, linked with several French and Palestinian NGOs.

With 40% of the population living below the poverty line, Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world. Since the Yemeni Revolution in 2011, the country has had to face up to a major political crisis. 2015 was marked by the rise to power of the Houthis, leading to a conflict due to which the humanitarian community believes there are 20 million people in need. At a time when the majority of the country's population is suffering from an acute food and medical crisis, fighting since the beginning of 2015 has led to over 33,200 people being displaced to the districts of Al Jabin, Al Jafariyah and Mazhar in the governorate of Raymah.

Faced with this critical situation, Première Urgence Internationale is continuing to work in the two governorates of Hodeidah and Raymah through a programme to prevent and treat severe acute malnutrition in children under the age of five and pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as an emergency food aid distribution programme and a mobile clinic for displaced populations.

Based on a community approach, the fight against malnutrition is the mission's main focus. In close collaboration with the Yemeni Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Yemen mission is continuing, including by strengthening and establishing nutritional centres, training medical staff, distributing nutritional supplements and carrying out census, referencing and awareness-raising work.





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# AFRICA

- 1/ Democratic Republic of Congo
- 2/ Central African Republic
- 3/ Cameroon
- 4/ Chad
- 5/ Mali
- 6/ Senegal
- 7/ Guinea
- 8/ South Sudan

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**Opening year:** 2001  
**Beneficiaries:** 699,890  
**Operating Volume:** €5,339,997  
**Local staff:** 178  
**Expat staff:** 15  
**Sources of funding:** BPRM, CIAA (French Embassy), ECHO, IOM, Paris City Hall, OFDA, UNDP



© Thomas Nicolon / Première Urgence Internationale

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Opening year:** 2007  
**Beneficiaries:** 584,741  
**Operating Volume:** €4,726,834  
**Local staff:** 185  
**Expat staff:** 25  
**Sources of funding:** AAP, CDCS, ECHO, Europe Aid, FAO, OFDA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP



© Antoine Hoguey / Première Urgence Internationale

Since the signing of the peace treaty in 2002 and the official end of the war which had started in the 1990s, numerous armed conflicts between militias and rebel groups have shaken the DRC. The country has also suffered a prolonged economic slump and political stagnation. The United Nations estimated in November 2015 that 7 million people in the country were in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, ethnic tensions and problems with land access have also been sources of tension, especially in North Kivu and Tanganyika.

In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale provided health and nutritional aid in Tanganyika. The NGO offered support to health centres and hospitals in our target areas, providing free care, training staff, providing equipment and medicine, setting up mobile clinics, and diagnosing and caring for children suffering from acute severe malnutrition. The teams, who were trained in advance, organised support groups for survivors of sexual violence.

In North Kivu, the mission managed the setup of twelve camps, registering displaced people at the camp sites, identifying families which were candidates for return to their home areas, and strengthening community and information management mechanisms.

In Equateur, the teams offered their support to refugees from the Central African Republic and to local host populations by helping to develop revenue-generating activities, distributing kits, giving training in agriculture, fishing and rearing livestock, and distributing household goods.

The Central African Republic is one of the poorest countries in the world. More than 62% of the population lives with less than \$1.25 per day. Since the coup in March 2013, the country has endured one of the worst socio-political crises in its history, leading to armed conflict and sectarian violence between the Seleka and Anti-balaka factions. Conflicts are still continuing between Anti-balaka and Muslim communities, creating still more tensions and further increasing population movement. Communities in the north-east and south-west of the country are also being affected by these population movements, and are increasingly weakened by growing food insecurity.

In Bangui, Première Urgence Internationale repairs and builds shelters, distributes non-food goods, and conducts activities linked to access to water, hygiene and sanitation. In 2015, the teams also managed the displaced persons camp at M'Poko and helped the people gradually return to their home districts. Revenue-generating activities were also set up to help these families regain their independence. Management of the camp at Bangui is continuing, and is a source of considerable value increase for partner NGOs.

Outside Bangui, in all the provinces where Première Urgence Internationale is active (Berberati, Ndele and Sibut), the NGO is maintaining and developing activities concerning food security by linking them with complementary programs such as "Cash for Work" in order to repair infrastructure or improve health and nutrition.

# CAMEROON

**Opening year:** 2008  
**Beneficiaries:** 711,571  
**Operating volume:** €3,343,929  
**Local staff:** 162  
**Expat staff:** 16  
**Sources of funding:** ACF, ECHO, EuropeAid, GIZ, UNHCR



© Wink Studio Philippe Ramboasolo / Première Urgence Internationale

The crisis which has unfolded across the Central African Republic since 2013 has seen millions of refugees fleeing into neighbouring countries, especially into Cameroon. Semi-nomadic Central African tribes have taken refuge in the frontier area of Mbere (Adamaoua region) as well as Kadey, Lom and Djerem (Eastern region). In the face of this crisis pressure on resources is growing, and the situation in Cameroon's villages is growing more critical by the day. Since July 2015, Boko Haram attacks in West Africa have also caused sizable population movement affecting both internally displaced people and Nigerian refugees.

In Cameroon, Première Urgence Internationale has taken action to ensure food security and access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. A large part of the activity is devoted to training and education, as well as to improving water management abilities of the local authorities.

The arrival of new refugees from the Central African Republic in 2014 led the teams to adapt their response in frontier camps to include camp management, building shelters, ensuring food security, providing means of living and providing access to water, hygiene and sanitation.

In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale opened a new office in the far northern region of Maroua, to take care of the needs of internally displaced people as well as host populations.

# CHAD

**Opening year:** 2004  
**Beneficiaries:** 451,944  
**Operating volume:** €2,961,374  
**Local staff:** 115  
**Expat staff:** 11  
**Sources of funding:** CIAA (French Embassy), ECHO, EuropeAid, OFDA, WFP



© Frédéric Noy / Première Urgence Internationale

Chad is notable for its low Human Development Index (IDH) scores — it came in at 184 out of 187 countries in 2014 – having poor income distribution, low levels of education and massive illiteracy. The country's health service is limited: the number of doctors per capita is far below the international standard, with only 4 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants.

Several major conditions leading to malnutrition come together in Chad: weak agricultural output, limited access to water, and poor medical care. The resulting levels of malnutrition are alarming; the United Nations estimates that in 2016, 410,000 people in the country will suffer from malnutrition. On the other hand, with more than 331,000 refugees enumerated in November 2015, Chad hosts some of the greatest numbers of refugees in Africa. The region of Ouaddai, where Première Urgence Internationale is working, has alone welcomed almost 112,000 refugees.

Faced with the challenge of malnutrition, the teams are using an integrated approach which creates solutions based on targeting food insecurity, health, and hygiene practices.

In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale carried out interventions in the health sector by managing malnutrition and by supporting 32 healthcare systems. Medical follow-ups have also been implemented with the goal of ensuring that children who have recovered remain in good health and do not fall ill again. The food security interventions allow populations who have lost their means of providing for themselves through displacement or through droughts in previous years to restart their agricultural activities.

# MALI

**Opening year: 2013**  
**Beneficiaries: 315,226**  
**Operating volume: €2,174,416**  
**Local staff: 71**  
**Expat staff: 5**  
**Sources of funding: ECHO**



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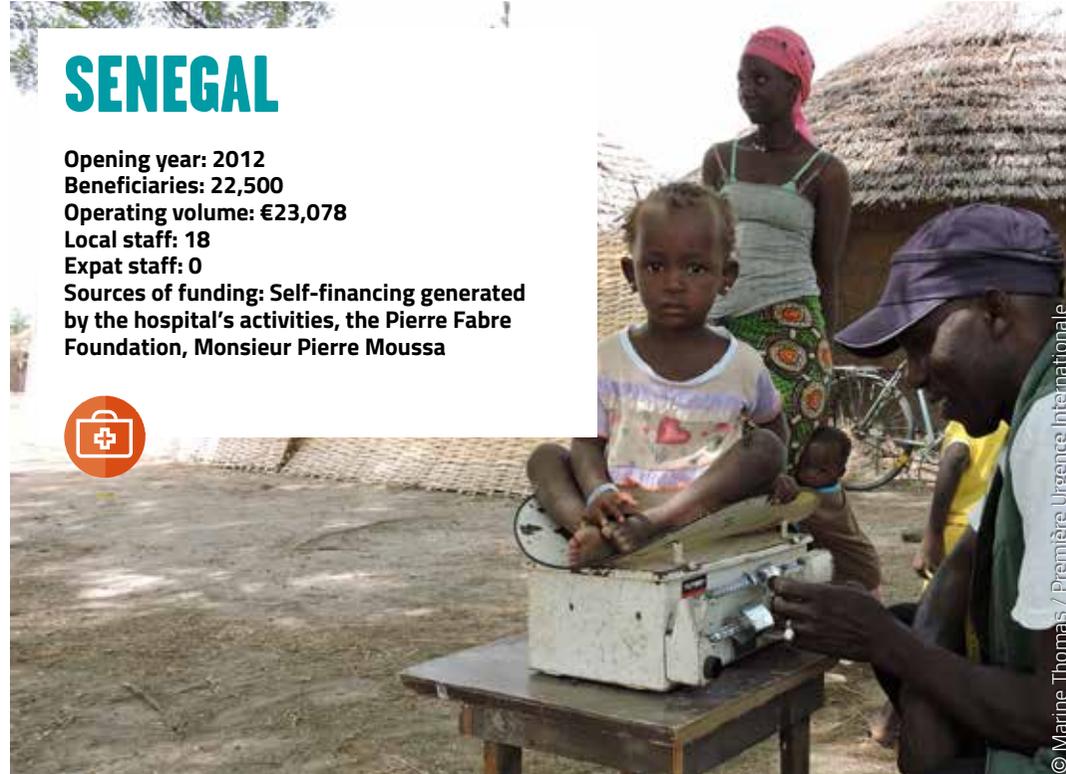
Since the beginning of 2012, Mali has suffered an ongoing political and national security crisis, blending territorial conflicts in the north with economic interests and terrorist and criminal threats. The constant presence of armed opposition groups and radical Islamist factions makes it difficult to keep basic services functioning. This humanitarian crisis is an additional burden for almost 2 million of the country's inhabitants, given the nation's great poverty and structural difficulties. Moreover, the country is still divided into two zones. In the northern part, social and sanitation infrastructure, as well as local government functioning, have been completely abandoned by the state.

Première Urgence Internationale has been working in the Gao region since 2013, and has developed activities to improve management of primary healthcare for the population.

In 2015, the Mali mission opened a new base in Kidal which sends out mobile clinics and manages evacuations for 8 healthcare areas.

# SENEGAL

**Opening year: 2012**  
**Beneficiaries: 22,500**  
**Operating volume: €23,078**  
**Local staff: 18**  
**Expat staff: 0**  
**Sources of funding: Self-financing generated by the hospital's activities, the Pierre Fabre Foundation, Monsieur Pierre Moussa**



© Marine Thomas / Première Urgence Internationale

Senegal has been politically stable since President Macky Sall took the helm on the 2nd April of 2012. Despite the efforts which have been made to improve health care, such as the National Health Development Plan, the country is still suffering the consequences of an underfunded healthcare system and a lack of organisation in some hospital departments. Moreover, some isolated areas where there are still problems linked to access to clean drinking water and sanitation are suffering from a lack of access to funding and geographical isolation from the healthcare system.

Première Urgence Internationale has been operating in Senegal since 2012. Since then, the NGO has worked in tandem with the Maison Médicale Pierre Fabre de Wassadou (MMPF, since changed to MMW) in the isolated Tambacounda region. Since the first of July 2012, Première Urgence Internationale has been managing MMW's healthcare improvement activities in the areas which it covers.

MMW is well known among both the local population and local authorities for the quality of care it provides and its widely-offered technological platform. The best evidence of this is provided by its attendance figures, which have been constantly on the increase since 2012. In addition, MMW offers general physician services, dental appointments, and maternal and child health services thanks to its maternity projects, in addition to running educational activities for the local population. It also takes part in cross-border HIV testing and vaccination programs for children under 9 months.

# GUINEA

**Opening year: 2015**  
**Beneficiaries: 172,356**  
**Operating volume: €1,248,401**  
**Local staff: 61**  
**Expat staff: 9**  
**Sources of funding: ECHO, OFDA, Task Force Ebola (MAE)**



© Bart Koetsier / Première Urgence Internationale

Since March 2014, Guinea has been in the grip of an unprecedented Ebola epidemic. In just a few months, almost 4,000 Guineans contracted the virus and more than 2,500 people died.

The persistence of new cases of Ebola can be explained largely by the virus's ability to move into new geographic areas. Despite the dramatic drop in new cases in the three worst affected countries – Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone and Liberia – there is still a huge need for disease control and prevention as well as for support for local health systems and economies.

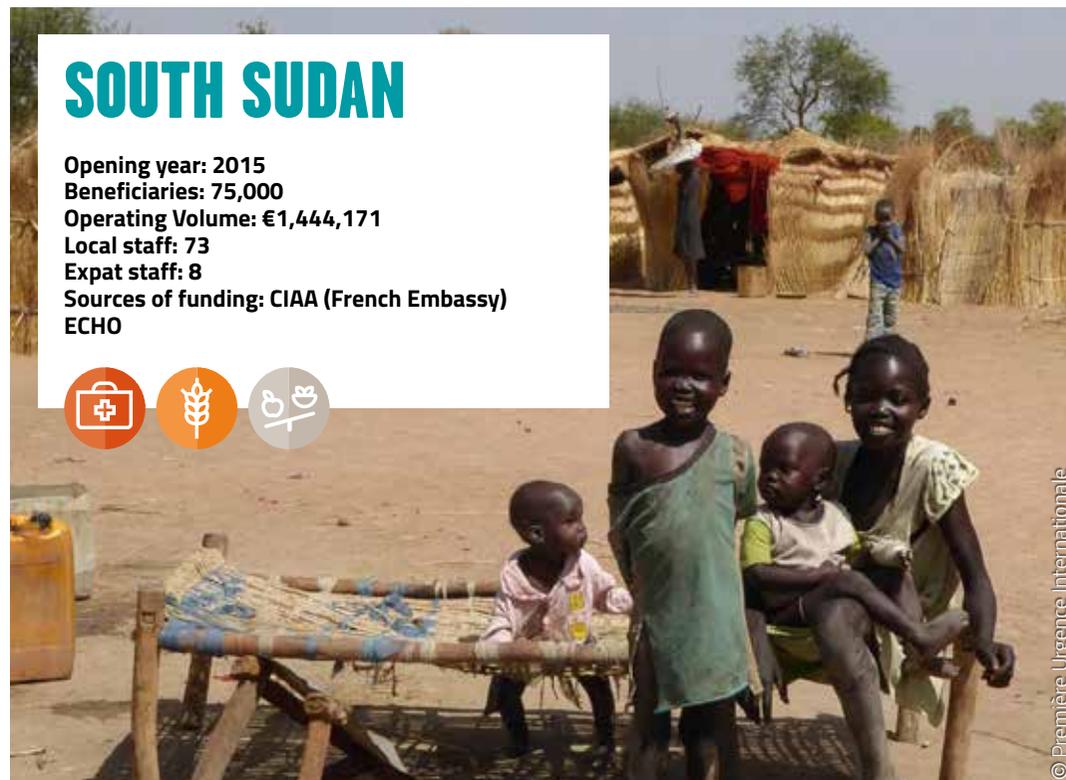
The epidemic occurred against a backdrop of intense social and political conflict. 47% of Guineans live below the poverty line and safety in Conakry has noticeably worsened.

In the Dubreka and Coyah districts, Première Urgence Internationale contributed to containing the Ebola epidemic and to restarting the activity of healthcare systems in neighbouring regions of Guinea which have suffered for years under the scourge of Ebola.

By guaranteeing access to high-quality care within the primary health care system in Coyah and Dubreka prefectures, the teams have contributed to a major victory against Ebola. Affected populations have regained their confidence in local healthcare systems. Première Urgence Internationale also aims to improve these healthcare systems' access to water, hygiene and sanitation across Dubreka and Coyah and to help the systems adapt to potential future outbreaks.

# SOUTH SUDAN

**Opening year: 2015**  
**Beneficiaries: 75,000**  
**Operating Volume: €1,444,171**  
**Local staff: 73**  
**Expat staff: 8**  
**Sources of funding: CIAA (French Embassy) ECHO**



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After more than five years of constant war, South Sudan gained independence on the 9th July 2011. However, the prolonged armed conflict between the north and south of the country has divided the Sudan and society up, who is also victim of the proliferation of armed groups among them. Since December 2013, South Sudan has been engulfed in a civil war which has already cost more than 50,000 lives. Over 1.6 million people have found themselves displaced, and, according to the UNHCR, 646,378 have taken refuge in neighbouring countries. Despite President Salva Kiir signing a peace treaty in August 2015 and the threat of sanctions from the United Nations, the conflict has continued and the nation's humanitarian situation is worsening. The United Nations estimate that in 2016, 6.1 million people will need humanitarian aid.

75,000 people have benefitted from Première Urgence Internationale's health interventions. By concentrating their efforts on maintaining and improving a network of community health workers, the teams are able to offer primary health care in affected communities while also facilitating referrals to secondary care.

In the country, Première Urgence Internationale is especially active in the fight against severe acute malnutrition, which mainly affects children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Between June and October, the three most critical months of the lean season, the team distributed food, especially to families caring for hospital patients. The NGO also distributed food to more than 500 families living in the displaced persons' camp at Mangar Mayol.





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# ASIA

1/ Afghanistan  
2/ Democratic People's Republic  
of Korea

3/ Thailand  
4/ Burma

# AFGHANISTAN

**Opening year:** 1979  
**Beneficiaries:** 958,105  
**Operating volume:** €8,088,794  
**Local staff:** 1150  
**Expat staff:** 10  
**Sources of funding:** DFATD, Devco, ECHO, OCHA, UNICEF, Women's Hope International Foundation, WFP, WHO, WorldBank via the Afghan Ministry of Health



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# DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**Opening year:** 2002  
**Beneficiaries:** 31,151  
**Operating volume:** €1,007,360  
**Local staff:** 6  
**Expat staff:** 3  
**Sources of funding:** CIAA (French Embassy), Devco, Sida



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After 35 years of non-stop conflict, Afghanistan is still one of the most dangerous countries in the world, with a near-systemic rise in violence. In 2014, Ashraf Ghani was democratically elected President of the Republic. This historic political transition unfortunately revived tensions with the Taliban, which have since then redoubled their attacks across the country. On top of the many devastating social and political crises it has suffered, the country must now also face an extremely difficult humanitarian situation. 8 million Afghans are currently suffering food insecurity, and many households threatened by armed conflict are in need of protection.

Since 1980, Première Urgence Internationale's teams in Afghanistan have worked to improve medical services through a variety of health projects. Since 2003, they have set up a health training and reintegration programme in Kunar, Daykundi and Nangarhar provinces.

Since 2014, Première Urgence Internationale has been running a training school for midwives and nurses to counteract the lack of qualified women's health professionals in Kunar and Daykundi provinces.

In 2015, Première Urgence Internationale also published two magazines designed to help with training medical staff and health professionals throughout all areas of Afghanistan.

North Korea regularly suffers episodes of chronic food shortage, because of its archaic farming systems and frequently occurring natural disasters. Out of a total population of 24.6 million, it is estimated that 18 million people are affected by food insecurity.

Première Urgence Internationale's teams operating in South Hwanghae province are mostly involved in improving local sanitation facilities. They also keep a watchful eye on the province's food situation, so that they can provide the swiftest and most appropriate possible response in case of famine. Throughout 2015, Première Urgence Internationale helped to improve health services for the rural population of South Hwanghae, in particular by building 4 clinics, providing them with suitable equipment, and improving the professional skills of the staff at the clinics.

Première Urgence Internationale has also contributed to improving and diversifying childhood nutrition in South Hwanghae to counteract dietary deficiencies found among these children. With this aim, the teams have provided support for the production of goat milk on several collective farms. Première Urgence Internationale has also participated in improving the technological infrastructure of breeding programs by providing goats of high yielding breed and strengthening vets' medical knowledge. Première Urgence Internationale has also set up distributions of soy milk, goat milk yogurt and bread in schools.

# THAILAND

**Opening year:** 1995  
**Beneficiaries:** 65,949  
**Operating volume:** € 3,210,315  
**Local staff:** 495  
**Expat staff:** 5  
**Sources of funding:** Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, BPRM, DFAT, ECHO, Global Fund MalariaSMRU, TBBC, UNHCR, US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, WHO



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# BURMA

**Opening year:** 1984  
**Beneficiaries:** 46,499  
**Operating volume:** €1,411,147  
**Local staff:** 150  
**Expat staff:** 4  
**Sources of funding:** CIAA (French Embassy), Expertise France, Fondation Sanofi Espoir, The Global Fund (HIV) through Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP



© Didier Morellet / Première Urgence Internationale

From the mid-1980s, Thailand was faced with an influx of millions of people fleeing the military regime in Burma. For several years, the country has been suffering severe social and political upheavals. After public demonstrations and ideological clashes between political parties came to a head with the military coup in May 2014, the country's population found itself plunged into a military dictatorship governed by martial law. In terms of safety, the military coup had an immediate impact on the circumstances of Burmese refugees in Thailand.

Today, Première Urgence Internationale is the country's main provider of healthcare services for these refugees. The NGO works in three main camps: Mae La, Umpiem and Nupo. Since the intervention began, the teams have concentrated their efforts on healthcare with the development of prevention programs focused on raising awareness and on setting up alert and rapid response schemes in the case of epidemics. Oral cholera vaccination campaigns have also been set up. Activities to fight HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as a mental health project providing support to refugees are ongoing. During 2015, Première Urgence Internationale has continued to improve the quality of health care through the ongoing training of medical staff, managing and renovating health care centres and providing medications.

To prevent the impoverishment of Burmese refugees in Thailand, Première Urgence Internationale has increased its local activities advocating for recognition of the professional skills of Burmese medical staff trained in the camps.

For more than two decades, Burma has been ravaged by conflict which has pitted government forces against armed ethnic groups. These conflicts have led to almost two million people being displaced from their homes. Today, Burma is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Première Urgence Internationale has focused its efforts on the most vulnerable populations, in south Rangoon, the Sagaing region, Karen state and Tanintharyi, making a lasting improvement to the living conditions of host populations and preparing displaced persons to return home. The NGO also works to improve access to healthcare, with a particular emphasis on the battle against HIV-AIDS, reproductive health and maternal and pediatric health. Première Urgence Internationale also carries out activities concerning water, hygiene and sanitation, especially through training people in good hygiene practices and improving access to drinking water. Training has been used to build up the skills of local medical staff, and an innovative new mobile healthcare project has been set up, offering midwives the asset to use a mobile phone loaded with an app designed to help with medical diagnoses.

After severe flooding hit the Sagaing region in June and July 2015, Première Urgence Internationale intervened to provide food security to people affected by this natural disaster, who found themselves unable to farm their land, had suffered the loss of food stocks and had no access to food.

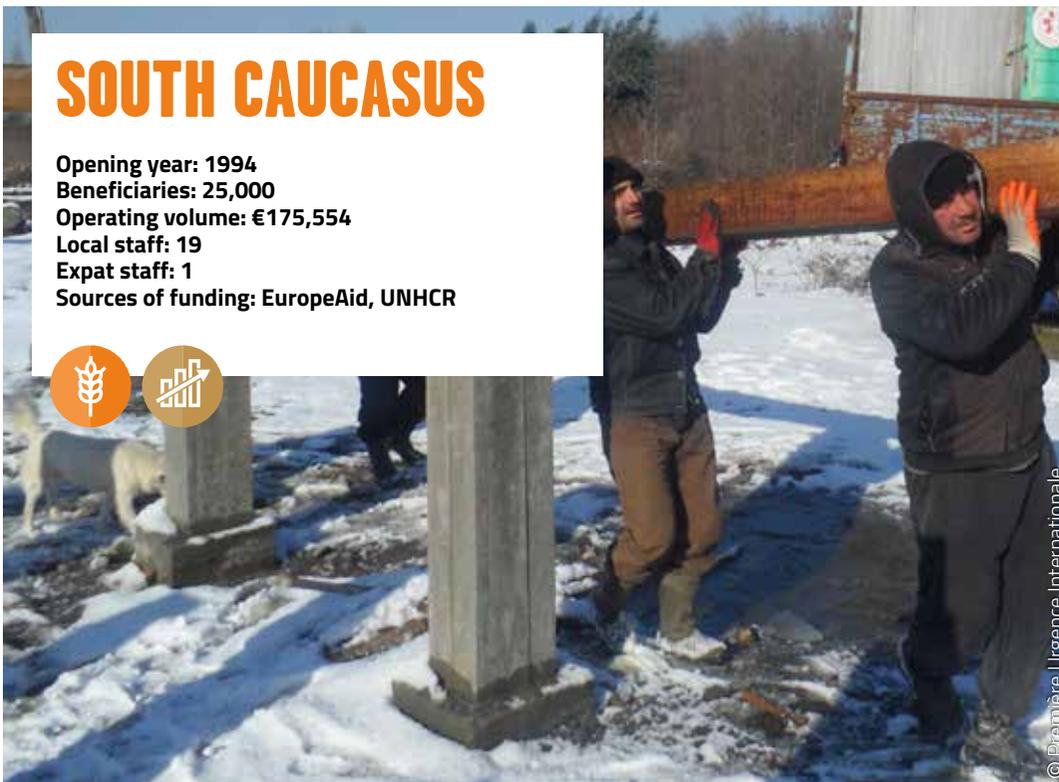


# AND ELSEWHERE

1/ South Caucasus    3/ Ile-de-France – France  
2/ Ukraine

## SOUTH CAUCASUS

**Opening year:** 1994  
**Beneficiaries:** 25,000  
**Operating volume:** €175,554  
**Local staff:** 19  
**Expat staff:** 1  
**Sources of funding:** EuropeAid, UNHCR



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The Georgia-Abkhazia conflict of the early 1990s, which led to the de-facto independence of Abkhazia in 1992 and an embargo lasting almost twenty years, is still affecting the livelihoods of the local population, especially the agricultural activities of rural families. Besides the economic and trading difficulties in the region which limit access to sufficient income, many displaced people are still living in semi-destroyed or unfit shelters. In August 2014, the newly elected president, Raul Khadzhimba, received support from Moscow, further weakening relations with Georgia.

Since May 2013, Première Urgence Internationale has focused its activities exclusively on the district of Gali in eastern Abkhazia, where it has supported the agricultural activities of the rural population and helped in the repair of private and community infrastructure. Two agricultural cooperatives have been built through the scheme and another has been supported and strengthened. Technical, micro-business and management training was provided to their members, to give them the ability to re-launch in a sustainable way the produce and market local products in the long term. 12 families have also benefited from repairs to buildings in their local area. A childcare centre, a bridge and a health centre were renovated, improving the living conditions of the district's population.

## UKRAINE

**Opening year:** 2015  
**Beneficiaries:** 292,543  
**Operating volume:** €625,709  
**Local staff:** 21  
**Expat staff:** 5  
**Sources of funding:** CDCS, ECHO



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Since April 2014, east Ukraine has been in the grip of a political and military conflict, which has set the Ukrainian government against the separatist forces controlling the self-proclaimed independent territories of Donetsk and Luhansk (in the Donbass region). In situ, the most basic public services are deteriorating by the day due to the lack of resources and the damage caused by the fighting. It has become a daily challenge for affected populations to meet their basic needs. In spite of the cease-fire established by the signing of the Minsk II agreement in February 2015, the area is still rocked by frequent bouts of armed violence affecting the daily lives of the population as well as public and economic infrastructure. Première Urgence Internationale has been in Ukraine since February 2015. The assessment mission preceding its arrival confirmed the urgency of the humanitarian situation and the need to intervene in the field to meet the basic needs of populations affected by the conflict.

Première Urgence Internationale's primary objective in Ukraine is to support and strengthen health services caring for the most vulnerable populations in the Donetsk region. The program has allowed these populations to gain access to healthcare and medicine as well as benefitting from equipment and rehabilitation services tailored to their needs. Première Urgence Internationale's actions have also made possible the supplying of hospital canteens. Since the beginning of the intervention in Ukraine, the NGO has also been ensuring that humanitarian assistance is provided to the both sides of the conflict zone, in order to maintain equality and neutrality.

## ILE-DE-FRANCE — FRANCE

Opening year: 2012

Beneficiaries: Around 2,700 people

Operating volume: €247,455

Paid staff: 5

Volunteers: 7

Sources of funding: Fashion For Future, Abbé Pierre Foundation, IDF Regional Health Agency, Ile-de-France Regional Council, Emmaüs, endowment from Parliamentary Action Seine-Saint-Denis; Liberté, Fondation de France, PLIE, Röhlig France



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According to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), more than 3 million people in France, or almost 15% of the population, are currently affected by poverty. Since 2008, the number of people in vulnerable situations has risen continuously, and social inequality surrounding health has worsened. Faced with this situation, Première Urgence Internationale made the decision to help vulnerable populations, especially women and children, by offering welcome services, medical and social orientation, and help with sanitation. The NGO also helps marginalised people suffering severe social exclusion take steps to achieve social and professional integration.

From September to December 2015, Première Urgence Internationale took an active role in providing medical diagnoses for refugees and helping them find appropriate care in two areas of Val d'Oise which have received 200 Syrian and Iraqi refugees. In October 2015, the NGO organised a test mission in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region with the goal of identifying the needs.

At the same time, Première Urgence Internationale teams also carried out sanitation activities in squats and slums in the Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne departments. They worked across 16 neighbourhoods. A systematic tuberculosis screening was organised in a shanty town in Montreuil in partnership with a mobile team from the Seine-Saint-Denis local council. Those with no access to care were also rescuing at the Welcome and Orientation Centre (CAO) in Ivry-Sur-Seine.

Edutainment workshops for children from disadvantaged areas were provided. In September, sociolinguistic workshops were launched to help the beneficiaries achieve social and professional integration.



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# ACTIVITIES AT HEADQUARTERS



## OPERATION MANAGEMENT

In 2015, the goal was to **control and support the operational development of existing missions** while keeping the ability to "take back" the new missions opened by the Emergency and Operational Development Service (SUDO).

This goal was achieved for the most part, with the projected overall growth in the organisation's humanitarian activities approaching 30% between 2014 and 2015 (an increase which does not take into account donations in kind). In addition, two of the three missions opened by the SUDO during the year, South Sudan and Guinea, were integrated into the department starting from 2015.

### Working dynamism

The working dynamism of the ongoing missions has allowed the association to react to a variety of humanitarian crises during 2015, both those linked to conflicts and those caused by natural disasters.

The missions rose to the challenge by:

- extending some of the geographical areas covered by the activities
- increasing the scale and diversity of the activities within the same geographical areas.

#### Extending the geographical areas covered by our activities

Première Urgence Internationale has extended its activities into the far north of **Cameroon**, targeting populations affected by the conflict between Boko Haram and various national authorities in the area. In **Mali**, the association extended the reach of its activity into the Kidal area in the north of the country. In **Burma**, the teams opened a new base in the north of the country in response to the 2015 summer floods.

This extension to cover greater geographical area also took place in **France, Chad and Afghanistan**.

#### Increasing the activities in intervention zones

In **Yemen**, the mission has expanded its activities to meet the increased need in Hodeidah and Raymah. In **Iraq**, the response has increased in all the areas of intervention in the north, centre and south of the country.

There has been a similar increase in the response in **Chad, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo**.

### The closing down of the Egypt and Abkhazia missions

These highly foreseen closures did not have a significant overall impact on the humanitarian work or on the internal mobilisation of resources. They were carried out due to a noticeable stabilisation of the situation in these countries.

## Using an integrated approach

In the course of setting up an integrated approach, the operational development of the missions has been accompanied by a notable diversification into different sectors.

## Diversifying sources of funding

In 2015, the NGO pursued the diversification of institutional funding sources, one of the key elements which allows Première Urgence Internationale to carry out its activities. In particular, the proportion of the budget covered by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (HCR) was cut by 22 % in 2014 to around 12 % in 2015, as the proportion financed by other sponsors such as the French and American governments increased.

# DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT FOR INTERVENTIONS

## Emergency and Operational Development Department (SUDO)



After its complete restructuring in autumn 2014, the SUDO quickly got back into a sustained pace, with five exploratory missions (South Sudan, Ukraine, Guinea, the Balkans, Nigeria) completed, started or in the planning stages during 2015. Three of these led to the opening of new missions for Première Urgence Internationale.

### Guinea

As part of the fight against the Ebola outbreak, the creation of a dedicated unit at the head office enabled the NGO to provide a safe environment for evaluation teams and headquarters staff, while also promoting the development on the ground of planned positions in Guinea.

### Ukraine

The department showed responsiveness to a somewhat “old-fashioned” crisis with few parties actually working in the field in the areas affected by the conflict.

### South Sudan

The opening of a mission in South Sudan was only to be expected, as this young and fragile country is the archetype of a nation in perpetual crisis with no realistic short-term prospect of stabilisation.

### France

The SUDO supported the mission in France during the set-up phase of its new welcome bureau for Syrian refugees in the Paris area.

## Logistical Department

### Increase in activity volume

In 2015, the logistical department faced an increase in the volume of activity, which affected three areas of its work: mission follow-up and resource provision as well as general services and IT.

The creation of three new positions allowed the strengthening of the team and the carrying out a recalibration of the headquarter department, in particular with the hiring of a permanent staff member specialising in IT management and general administration services.

The logistics Officers were physically moved closer to the desks in order to work more directly and openly with the operational units of the headquarters.

The value of purchases before tax grew from €1.2 million in 2014, to €2.9 million in 2015. Of this amount, medical purchases made up €1.4 million Euros.

### Audit and evaluation

Our field logistics evaluation tool was tested in all of the missions.

An audit of the organisation’s logistical capabilities was carried out over three months. It allowed to identify where change was needed and to act to better (re)define and manage support as well as to understand the categories into which the interventions fall.

## Technical and Capitalisation Service (STC)



### New tools and new procedures

The STC continued to ensure technical support for teams in the field and at headquarters, by improving new tools and procedures such as:

- A new catalogue of medicines, consumable goods and medical supplies.
- A questionnaire tool to support community healthcare workers.
- A plan to provide technical training for our team at headquarters.

### Integrated approach and reputation

Having staff with technical expertise in health and SANME at the headquarters (food security, nutrition and livelihoods) enabled significant progress on the concept of the integrated approach.

Première Urgence Internationale's reputation for high technical expertise is continuing to grow in France and abroad through the charity's active presence on Coordination SUD's health, food and agriculture boards, participation in the international campaign "Generation Nutrition", in *Global Health Cluster*, and through its representation at the heart of the QUAMED pilot committee.

## COMMUNICATION, FUNDRAISING AND PARTNERSHIP

The communication and fund-raising strategy launched in 2014 continued thanks to the support of the Frio and Philanthropia funds (of over €80 K).

The year was defined by three main actions:

- finishing the process of name change and developing the new identity
- the overhaul of the website
- the launch of the new brand.



### A new identity

After a long process of study and reflection throughout 2014 and into the beginning of 2015, an Extraordinary General Meeting was called at the end of March to decide on the new name. Members unanimously decided on the name "Première Urgence Internationale".

### A new website

September 2015 and the association's participation to Rock en Seine symbolised the official launch of the new name and of the new brand, particularly when a first version of the new site with an integrated donation management system (*CiviCRM*) came online. As a result, page hits have already tripled compared with traffic to the old website. A Human Resources area was also created, allowing users to apply for a job online.

### Reissuing materials

Making the new name official triggered the launch of a project to update the registration of our missions with various authorities and administrations. Publicity and communication materials (print and digital) were also updated at headquarters.

### Events, public relations and digital communication



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The creation of a Communications Officer position has allowed the department to provide a structure for the Service and its relationship with the missions, as well as carrying out numerous publicity events in France by organising exhibitions, conferences, symposiums, campaigns and frequent fundraising activities around the main activities and goings-on in the organisation. This has also contributed to Première Urgence Internationale's presence in

well-known French and English language media, especially by setting up a new online tool (*Augure*), the first phase of the new press relations strategy.

Digital marketing via social media networks has also shown a significant increase in interest.

### Partnerships and fundraising

Encouraging results have been seen from the private partnership strategy; almost forty foundations and businesses were approached and/or contacted again, and already nine of them, including Google, Suez Environnement and the Fondation Sanofi Espoir, decided to begin to offer or continue to offer their support (skills, products, financing) to Première Urgence Internationale.

Despite the public exhibition in September 2015, the participation of Première Urgence Internationale to #RES and in particular the publicity about Syria and the migrant crisis, fundraising from individuals has remained at the same level.

# HUMAN RESOURCES

## Growing needs in the field

In 2015, for the second year running, the department experienced exceptional operational growth, with 34 % more expat positions in 12 months.

In 3 years, the number of positions has doubled, exhausting the available pool of recruits and reflecting a change of scale, with over 200 current positions in the field. Recruitment is growing ever more complex, with the search for more and more experienced coordinators, strong security constraints and a highly competitive labor market in the humanitarian sector.

## Growing needs at headquarters

Meanwhile, Première Urgence Internationale headquarters have undergone a reorganisation, changing and evolving to strengthen its services (positions have risen by 20%) to support growth in the field. 2015 was also marked by an influx of new staff and a strong dynamic of internal promotion. A total of 36 new employees joined the office, some because of high turnover but mostly as a result of new positions and internal transfers.



This growth and turnover at headquarters has noticeably slowed us down in achieving the three-year Human Resources action plan.

However, the teams, always proactive, have still **done their best to push forward with and get results from major human resources projects.**

## Advances

In order to increase the responsiveness in recruiting, some new roving positions have been added, as well as starting a pilot program of local recruitment in the Middle East, making a dedicated recruitment page on the new website, streamlining the retention and recovery system for former and experienced employees, making a strong effort to create entry-level positions and stronger relationships with schools, and participating in a benchmark agreement on salaries for expat staff.

Some big steps have been taken forward in creating customer loyalty, as well as in health with the improvement of the medical coverage, the setting up of an external partnership to provide mental health support to expat staff and the launch of the "Document Unique" comprehensive workplace risk assessment.

# FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

## Support for the SUDO

From the start, the Finance Department has adapted its working practices to best support the department's ability to respond to emergencies and to support operational development. This has resulted in the establishment of a set of resources dedicated to the SUDO, the use of tools specially adapted for exploratory missions, and support for the opening of new missions including those in South Sudan, Ukraine and Guinea.

## Improved tools

In order to make the financial management of projects more efficient, financial teams have invested a significant amount of their time into consolidating procedures and improving monitoring tools. In this way, a new version of the accounting software used in the field (SAGA) was deployed across all missions and at headquarters, and new project monitoring tools have been developed and used in cooperation with the Operations department.

## Training

As developing the skills of the teams, especially in the field, is necessary to control ever-greater financial risks, the focus was put on internal training, in particular through regional workshops. As a result, this year, training sessions were provided by the headquarters financial staff

## Creating a new position

An internal auditor position was created. This function, which was previously run by the finance controllers, was directly linked to the Directorate general in order to ensure its independence.



# FINANCIAL REPORT 2015

## Key facts

The scope of the interventions widened between 2014 and 2015: the association has 3 new missions (Guinea, South Sudan and Ukraine) for two closures (Egypt and Abkhazia). 181 projects have been included in the total expenses for the 2015 financial year (including 18 test missions and evaluations).

## Where our resources come from

The total financial resources of the charity in 2015 added up to €114,225 K, and were made up of:



### → Financial resources

The financial resources have experienced a 27% growth compared to 2014, and now stand at €69,795 K. Public subsidies (€65,353 K) and private grants (€3,730 K) made up 99% of the charity's funding sources.

Donations from fundraising (€139 K) came from appeals to the public, mainly provided through the charity's website and the quarterly journal "La Chronique".

Income from financial products (€453 K) mainly came from positive differences in interest rates and can be explained by the huge volatility of the Syrian pound.

Other revenue sources (€120 K) were mostly made up of expense transfers (€81 K) and recovery of funds (€10 K).

### → Donations in kind

Voluntary donations in kind were calculated using the value of volunteer hours on one hand and the value of goods on the other. In 2015, 22 volunteers offered the charity their support, donating a total of 4,828 hours of their time valued at €54 K. Goods donated in 2015 had a total value of €44,376 K, down 17% (in 2014, these donations were valued at €53,247 K). Donations in kind provide for the essentials (94% of all donations received) needed for the World Food Program (WFP) in Lebanon and were obtained as part of a food security program aimed at helping Syrian refugees living in the country.

## Use of resources

Total employment costs for the year amounted to €114,092 K, of which €109,906 K was allocated to societal missions, €378 K went to fund research and development, and €3,808 K was spent on running costs. The total sum of the resources coming in at €114 225 K, the NGO ended with a surplus of €133 K.



### → Societal missions

The amount of money spent on societal missions (€65,476 K) was up 28%, consistent with the increase in financial resources available (+ 27%). To this we must add the value of donations in kind must be added (€44,376 K) and volunteer hours (valued at €54 K), bringing the share of resources allocated to societal missions up to €109 906 K.

International missions account for 94% of jobs at Première Urgence Internationale (excluding promotions). These are spread across the main areas of intervention:

- Middle East: €31,131 K
- Africa: €20,042 K
- Asia: €13,176 K
- Europe (excluding France): €753 K

The five largest missions in terms of volume of activity (Lebanon, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo) account for 61% of all activity.

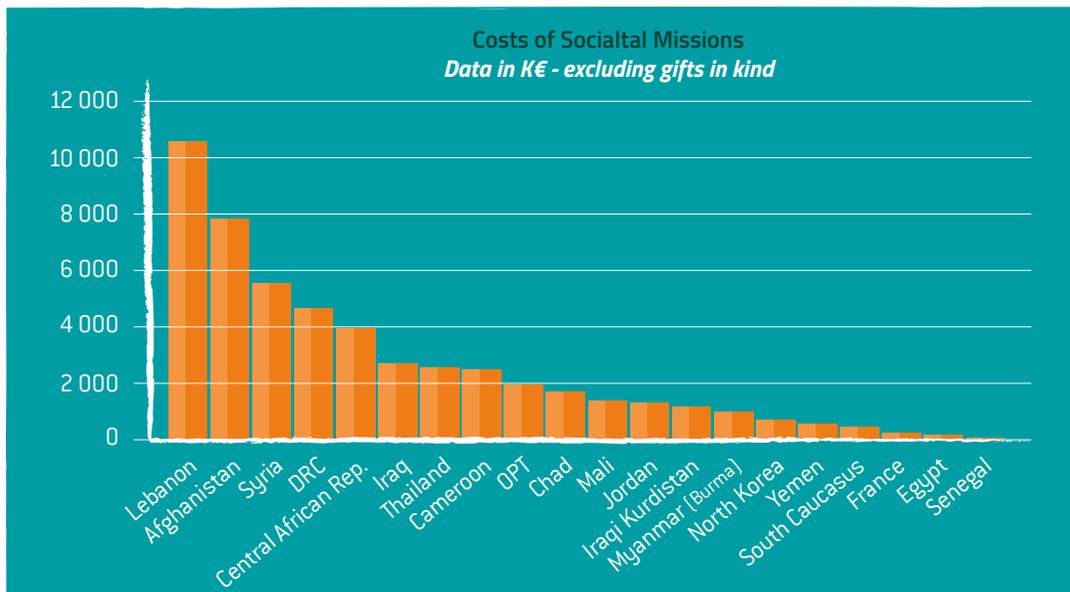
The French mission has continued its development (€279 K), achieving a level of activity 14% greater than it did in 2014.

Finally, in 2015, the charity carried out 18 exploration and evaluation missions (most notably in Guinea, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Nigeria) at a total cost of €94 K.

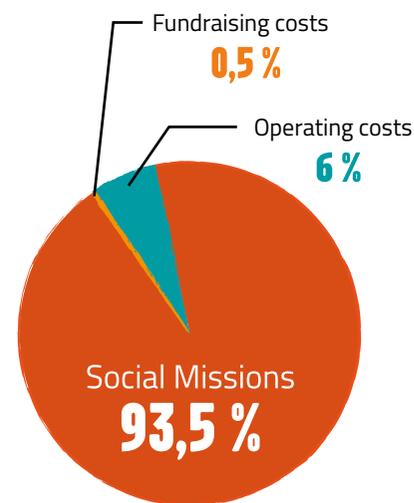
### → Fundraising Costs

The funds allocated to the communication and partnerships department in charge of collecting private donations rose to €378 K and include costs for department staff (€286 K).

# FINANCIAL REPORT 2015



Distribution of uses of funds in the financial year



## → Running costs

Operating costs ran to €3,808 K in 2015 and were made up of:

- **Staff costs** adding up to €3,235 K (making up 85% of total running costs)
- **General expenses** of €234 K including purchases and maintenance costs (€61 K), fees (€44 K), various services (€17 K), taxes and levies (€12 K), banking charges (€5 K), travel, transport and reception (€34 K), fees for joint ownership and energy bills (€57 K), telephone and courier services (€5 K).
- **Payments in installments** totaling €150 K
- **Provision for risks and charges** adding up to €98 K
- **Financial fees** totaling €91 K, including interest on loans taken out from banks for acquisition of and work on the office at Asnières-sur-Seine (€57 K), and negative differences in exchange rates (€34 K).

## STATEMENT OF RESOURCE USAGE 2015 (IN K€)

EXPENDITURES	k€	Contributions in kind	TOTAL	INCOME	k€	Contributions in kind	TOTAL
<b>1/ SOCIAL MISSIONS</b>	<b>65 476</b>	<b>44 430</b>	<b>109 906</b>	<b>1/ PUBLIC FUNDRAISING INCOME</b>	<b>139</b>		<b>139</b>
Middle East	31 131	41 928	73 059	Non-allocated individual donations	67		67
Africa	20 042	607	20 649	Allocated individual donations	72		72
Asia	13 176	1 841	15 017	<b>2/ OTHER PRIVATE FUNDRAISING</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>4 144</b>
Europe - Caspian - Caribbean	753		753	<b>3/ SUBSIDIES AND OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT</b>	<b>65 353</b>	<b>44 016</b>	<b>109 369</b>
France	279	54	333	United Nations	18 602	44 016	62 618
Exploratory and evaluation missions	94		95	European Union	21 850		21 850
<b>2/ FUNDRAISING COSTS</b>	<b>378</b>		<b>378</b>	US Government	12 039		12 039
<b>3/ OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>3 710</b>		<b>3 710</b>	French Government	4 699		4 699
Staff expenses	3 235		3 235	Other public institutions	8 163		8 163
General expenses	384		384	<b>4/ OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>563</b>		<b>563</b>
Financial expenses	91		91	Financial products	453		453
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>69 564</b>	<b>44 430</b>	<b>113 994</b>	Exceptional products			
Allocations to provisions	98		98	Other products	109		109
Excess income for the fiscal year	133		133	<b>TOTAL INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>69 785</b>	<b>44 430</b>	<b>114 214</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>69 795</b>	<b>44 430</b>	<b>114 225</b>	Reversals of provisions	10		10
				Insufficient income for the fiscal year			
				<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>69 795</b>	<b>44 430</b>	<b>114 225</b>

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## Public partners

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- Other national-level supporters: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD-MCC); the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ); the Afghan Department of Public Health (MOPH Afghanistan); the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
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